

UDC 821.512.133

SOME PRESUPPOSITION SPECIFICATIONS OF UZBEK CHILDREN'S SPEECH

Kurbanova M.A.

Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi

In the article are explored presupposition specifications of the Uzbek children's speech. And also definite the universal presupposition signals, which is depending on child speech. The appearing causes of linguistic presupposition in their speech are explained. In the text are referred general and specific aspects of the children's speech by analysis of pragmatic means which express the secret information. Besides it, illuminated the importance of linguistic presupposition in the relation ontolinguistics and pragmalinguistics.

Keywords: children's speech, ontolinguistics, pragmatics, linguistic presupposition, linguistic unit, lexical unit, morphological unit, syntactic unit.

Formulation of the problem: In the last stage of the development of the science of linguistics, learning tendency linguistic units associated with the human factor is the central place. Based on this approach to studying of language phenomena are given serious attention to understand depending on factors such as linguistic units of using language owners, to reflect imagination about the world and using them in the language, capacity of linguistic thinking, speech activities, speech object about general knowledge, language skills, spirit, attitude to the event, gender, age, occupation. In the result, in the science of linguistics, are appeared different areas to study of the of problems of the human's phenomenon.

One of the field studying the problems associated with the human factor in linguistics, pragmalinguistics defines learning objectives, theoretical issues, goals and tasks. This is One of the leading experts of this area, as Sh.Safarov noted that "Pragmalinguistics passed 'emerging' period without doubt, this field defines the object of their research (speech communication system), and methods of analysis. The main methodological idea defining the principles of pragmatic analysis is clear: this is the theory of activity. But still pragmalinguistics is 'youth' period. Youth are the full of future plans, pounding the issues that still need to be resolved" [1, p. 6]. one of the priority issues which the scientist noted above, is referring to children is linguistic presupposition problem specific to children.

Analysis of recent research and publications.

We can say that presupposition problem can be appeared in connection with the study of the sentence semantics. In the process of determining information forms expressed secretly in the sentence we face to the presupposition event and this problem is described in the done works during semantic and syntactic by scientific-theoretical aspect.

Linguistic presupposition is named such as presupposition [2, p. 85], presumption [3], under-knowledge [4, p. 30-34] terms. It is given descriptions to this linguistic phenomenon such as "The basis of the judgment" [5, p. 40-45], "the speakers for the general fund of knowledge, their previous agreement" [2, p. 85].

The linguistic presupposition will cover aspects related to speech situation, context, general knowledge about the speech object of the language owners, language skills.

Isolation of unsolved aspects of the problem.

Although presupposition arise with respect to the

external factors, in particular, it is information which has implication mark which reflected in the sentences. If this secret character information has indicating signal which caused by the sentence semantics, it will achieve linguistic presupposition. Presupposition shows their specific aspects when connected with the individual characteristics of such as language, their age, gender. That is why it is useful to verify in connection with purpose the mentioned aspects of the language owners.

The purpose of the article. Main purpose of this research work is definite the pragmasemantics problems, which is observing in the child communications by studying the linguistic units pointing the presupposition in the Uzbek child speech.

Statement of the base material. The special units of language in the research of presupposition gain the central role. The essence of presupposition relates to the property of language units which referring to it. In particular, lexical units in the language make the lexical presupposition.

U. Rahimov who researched the presupposition of particle in Uzbek-language in monographic aspect, separates the units referring to linguistic presupposition point the following types:

1. Lexical means.
2. The morphological means.
3. Syntax means.

U. Rahimov can be entered lexical means referring to presupposition homonym, synonymous, antonymous words; to the morphological units, categories of auxiliary, particles and asseccorials; to the syntax means question tags, imitated devices and the order of words [6, p. 9].

In our view, do not covered in the current classification of all language means referring presupposition. For example, some of the lexical units referring presupposition based on the lexical meaning, some lexical units in the result of the using as the secondary task change presupposition signal. In addition, also, in some conjunctives, interjection, imitation and modal are observed referring character to the presupposition.

In the children's speech, are used variety units referring to the presupposition. We can learn as separating following types referring to the presupposition specific to the children's speech:

1. Lexical units referring to the presupposition.
2. Morphological units referring to the presupposition.
3. Syntactic units referring to the presupposition.

Some the lexical units which used children's speech on the basis of lexical meaning refers to presupposition. For example, "We elect Mirobiddinxo'ja. Look at, the his neck are white, the clothes are washed and ironed" (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon").

Lexical units used in the context such as washing, ironing units on the basis of lexical meaning refers to the various presuppositions. It is understood by washed lexeme "Mirobiddinxo'ja's clothes are clean" presupposition from the current sentence. As you know, washing lexeme means 'washing with by rubbing, removing dirties' lexical meaning (sometimes referred to as alcohol, kerosene, etc.) [7, p. 72]. Clean semantic component of 'wash' lexeme appeared as the its presupposition. 'Ironed' lexeme means presupposition in the sentence by the lexical meaning. On the basis of "wrinkle" [8, p. 544] semantic component in the sentence are understood "Mirobiddin's clothes are not wrinkle" presupposition.

You know, any morphologic units can not refer the current presupposition in the compound of desired syntaxes device. Morphological units are done based on the specific speech situation demand illustrating presupposition according to the its semantic nature, the grammatical possibility. Morphological units in the main cases, refer to presupposition in the optional functions. F. Jumaev who analyzed presupposition characters of morphological units in verb category, separated external and internal factors which to allow verbs to refer to presupposition in the sentence. In his view, in connection with expressing of the semantics opportunities of verbs, the optional meaning component are the internal factor, the external factors which allow to the verbs refer to presupposition, includes objective conditions linked with context, the speech situation, general knowledge and language skills about the world of the owners, coming of the movement which verb meant. In the direct observation of the verbs, its not given pragmatic function appeared on the basis of the validity of these two aspects at the same time [9, p. 87-89]. D. Lutfullaeva noted also by the nature of the semantics of verbs opening ways to presupposition. In her opinion, the context, speech situation and the general knowledge linked with the semantics of verbs of the speech owners have a main role in the referring to relations each other antonymic relations between verbs. If the speech condition demands open expression of 'ko'paymoq (increase)' activity by 'kamaymoq (minimize)' verb and on the contrary, 'kamaymoq (minimize)' activity 'ko'paymoq (increase)' verb, it will not formed their conflict by these verbs in the sentence. [10, p. 152.]

Of course, referring to the presupposition of morphological units, firstly, link with their semantic nature. Any morphological unit can not do function of the signal presupposition directly. At the same time, the presupposition character of morphological will be arisen by context and the speech situation. Apart from the separated morphological unit can not demonstrate presupposition character.

In Uzbek language morphological units which refer to presupposition can distinguish. In this position, some independent, some auxiliary words, and even imitate, the interjection and modal words can do these task.

In the children and adults speech, assigned additional task to morphological units which refer to the presupposition are distinguish. In particular, children use widely according to the expressing marks, morphological units in the adjective, adverb, participle category which combining general paradigm. When these morphological units is used as the presupposition signal, in the sentence they will make presupposition against supposition. For example, his eyes are crimson from crying (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon").

In these sentences in connection with 'crimson' participle with 'yig'idan (from crying)' lexeme are referred to the events that cause crimson. That's why, from the same sentence are meant "He has cried a lot of" presupposition. In this case, it has essential role not only the semantic nature, but also in its syntactic device in the relationship with the other units.

In the derivatives which appeared by lexemes which defining marks, do not completely deleted referring to the presupposition. In particular, in the sentence are appeared referring to presupposition by the components of joint verbs such as to be freedom, to be dirty, to be laundry, to be better, to be worst. That is why, the syntactic devices which made from such types of verbs, always are complicated from the semantic aspects. For example, used 'kir bo'lmoq (to be dirty) verb will make «The new tie will be clean" presupposition in the sample of" – Abbasov, why do you come to wear a dirty tie? – asked the teacher. – If I wear new tie it will be dirty, Akram said with a joke" (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon").

The auxiliary word which used in the children's speech can open the way to different presuppositions. In particular, the accessorial and morphologic units which used in this task, can make presupposition based on the grammatical meaning. For example, it asked with thick voice like a dragon: 'What is service, boy?' (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon").

By the 'o'xshash (like) accessorial used in this text is expressed 'The dragons voice is thick' presupposition. It can be as the accessorial, its assistant also refers to presupposition based on grammatical meaning (like). For comparison: in the sample for the unseemed to be sad, I deliberately said "auuuu" as the lion, and went out... (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon").

In the creation of children's speech dialogue used various syntactic devices. The syntactic devices specific to children, often short, sometimes imperfect, incomplete, fragmentary form, but is characterized by complete coverage of the events of the imagination of the child. In the process of speech, children take some syntactic units, in particular, from the phrase lexical reserves in the ready condition. Some of the words which are taken from linguistic reserves, can form presupposition not only, in the same child's speech, but also in the all children's speech. It may be mark such phrases as the presupposition signals. For example, used 'first hour' phrase in the sentence 'we do not go to the first hour...' (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon") can form providing information presupposition about the continuation of the occupation during a few hours apart from deictic phrase (training).

In the form of children's speech, can be formed by helping syntactic devices. For example, I will tell events which happened with Akrom, my mouth is tired.» – said Khoshimjon (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon") is used in the text of my mouth tired because the syntax device "speak" presupposition.

You know, the reality is directly referred to in the name of their children. Tired of the mouth of the formation of the compound in the same process. This is sure to be a lot of movement to speak only on the basis of context-awareness.

In the children's speech, referring to the presupposition rhetorical question words are used. They are also a rhetorical question, as an adult tries to express the idea of using words effectively. For example, 'fault is at the uncle. Because of a stomach How can thing so incredible in the stomach! (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon")

The words "it in not so incredible things to the stomach!" presupposition are understood. Rhetorical question of what the syntactic structure opens the way they are expressed through presupposition.

Many children imitated speech devices. When imitated devices referring to presupposition, the sentence is complicated semantic complex. For example, "that I saw, I heard two hours less than ten minutes. Flew away" (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon") uses the device flew away imitated "the bullet flies" refer to presupposition.

Children's remarks, the text also is presupposition emerging. The following text is based on the view through:

A pile of bricks in a glade on the right side of the gorge, black sacks of cement, oil, wood land beyond the sky. On the left side of the scraper stored low-level smoothing.

– Dad, why it is spread? I said from my father my father who changing own clothes.

* it would be enforcement playground.
* Beyond the depth of the cellar?
* why need cellar. It is children bathing cement pool there.

* Daddy is sure to be building?
* No doubt.
* Only are rest for Excellence pupils?
* No doubt.

* Dad, I will get only a "5". in this year (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon")

Text "I'll rest here for Excellence pupils" presupposition are understood. This presupposition occurs through the entire text. So is the case, the text will serve as a presupposition signal.

In detailed descriptions of presupposition lexical grammar and lexical-semantic and syntactic units in connection plays an important role. In this case following the collapse of the text visible:

– Oh-ho! The camp is so compelling, could one so plentiful... but it will be not only excellent students, you do not like... (X. To'xtaboev. "Riding the yellow dragon").

This passage is comprehensible, "You are not pupils" presupposition also referred to the pupils, which will require you to identify the relationship between the semantics of the words. Semantic group of students who excelled in a logical manner on the basis of the relationship is distinguished not belong to him. It is also open presupposition reflected in the text.

Conclusions and offers. In a word, the Uzbek speech language specific linguistic presupposition system is evident in the level of vocabulary and grammar. In addition to representatives of the entire linguistic presupposition children and adults differ according to the level of the assigned task. The study of this monograph and skills aspect of the Uzbek ontolinguistics and is one of the priority tasks of the pragmalinguistics.

References:

1. Сафаров Ш. Прагмалингвистика. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2008.
2. Арутюнова Н.Д. Понятие пресуппозиции в лингвистике // Известие АН СССР. Серия лит. и яз. 1973. Т. 32. Вып. – № 1.
3. Падучева Е.В. О понятие презумпции в лингвистической семантике // Семиотика и информатика. – М., 1977.
4. Ҳакимов М. Тағмаъно ва тағбилим хусусида баъзи мулоҳазалар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – 2001. – № 1. – Б. 30-34.
5. Семиотика ва информатика. Вып. 8. – М., 1977.
6. Раҳимов У. Ўзбек тилида юкламалар пресуппозицияси: Филол. фан. ном... дис. автореф. – Самарканд, 1994.
7. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5-жилд. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2008.
8. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 80000 дан ортик сўз ва сўз бирикмаси / Э. Бегматов ва бошқалар. – Тошкент: ЎзМЭ, 2008. 1 жилд. / А-Д.
9. Жумаев Ф. Феълларни прагматик йўналишда тадқиқ этиш масалалари // Фан ва таълим, – Тошкент: Насаф, 2010.
10. Лутфуллаева Д. Ўзбек тили феълларининг прагматик хусусиятлари // Олима аёлларнинг фан-техника тараққиётида тутган ўрни (Республика илмий-амалий анжумани материаллари). – Тошкент. ТДПУ, 2008.

Курбанова М.А.

Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы
имени Алишера Навои

ПРЕСУППОЗИЦИОННЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ УЗБЕКСКОЙ ДЕТСКОЙ РЕЧИ

Аннотация

В статье исследуются пресуппозиционные особенности узбекской детской речи. Объясняются причины образования пресуппозиции в детской речи. Освещаются общие и специфические особенности детской речи на примере анализа прагматических средств, призванных выражать в тексте скрытую информацию. Обосновывается значимость лингвистической пресуппозиции во взаимоотношениях онтолингвистики и прагмалингвистики.

Ключевые слова: детские речи, лингвистическая прагматика, лингвистическая пресуппозиция.